Pathema

TIGR/BRC

Owen White
Oct, 13th 2004

Primary Focus

- Annotation
  - Gene features/GO assignments
  - Biochemical pathways
- Comparative analysis
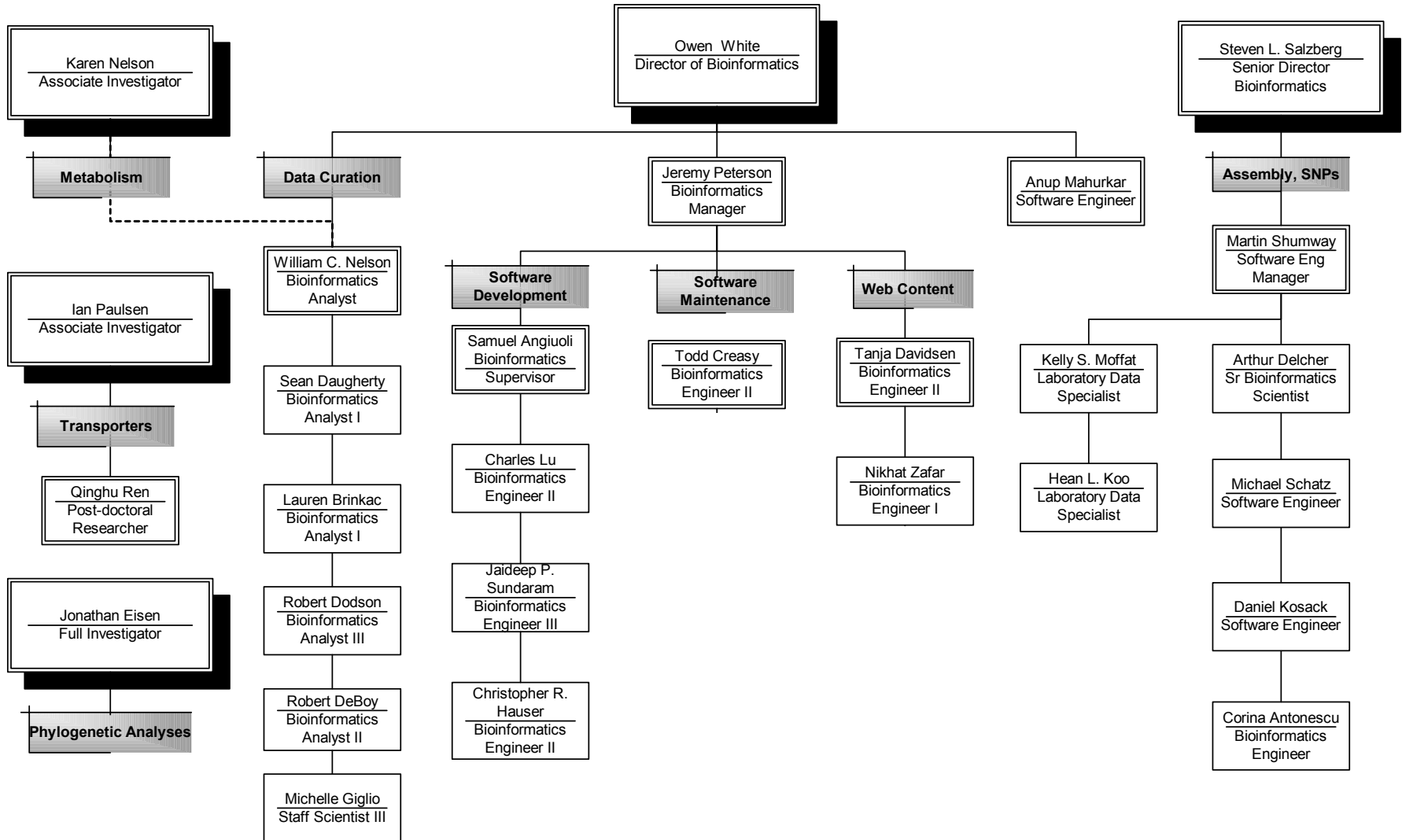- SNPs across all category A-C orgs
- Instructional Classes
  - Annotation/SOPs
  - Software
  - Web usage
- Open Source Software Support

TIGR/BRC Organisms

- *Bacillus anthracis,*
- *Burkholderia mallei*
- *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
- *Clostridium botulinum*
- *Clostridium perfringens*
- *Francisella tularensis.*

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+2

Microbial Software & Services

www.tigr.org/software

Software

- Mummer - whole genome alignment.
- Glimmer - gene finding system.
- Manatee - manual annotation tool.
- Workflow - custom pipelines.
- Sybil - comparative analysis system.

Mummer 3.0

- MUMs: Maximal Unique Matches
  - Algorithm finds all matches
  - String them together and align gaps
- Suffix trees
  - Fast alignment of long DNA sequences
  - Linear time and space requirements
  - Streaming algorithm
- Memory maximization
  - 2 year dev time optimizing suffix tree impl.

Mummer Performance

On a 2.4 GHz Pentium PC running Linux:

	3.0		2.0	
	Mb	Time	Mb	Time
E. coli K12 vs. E. coli O157	78	13s	102	14s
P. falciparum all chromosomes vs. P. yoelii	552	16:15	752	18:29
D. melanogaster arm 2L vs. D. pseudoobscura all contigs	467	13:55	465	14:39

TIGRFams

- Heavily curated multiple alignments based on protein families of the same function.
- Proposed "cure" for transitive annotation.
- Based on Hidden Markov Models (HMMs).
- >1,000 families.
- Complete assignments to GO.
- Cutoff scores for each family.
  - Trusted (automated name assignment)
  - Noise (manual inspection required)
- Downloadable. Fully integrated into Interpro.

TIGRFAMs: **Orthologous Families**

	M. j.	Chl tr	Strep	Chl tr	Therm	A. f.	B. b.	Caul	D. r.	H. i.	H.p.	M. g.	TB	Neis.	Trep	Vib.
TIGRFAMS	174	190	247	0	256	216	189	332	302	386	298	148	338	370	186	450
Identified genes	522	393	1894	381	768	899	559	1338	947	1024	889	263	1210	961	504	1676

3-tier Architecture

Client X

Client Y

API

Shared

Application specific API

Client X

Client Y

Database layer (SQL)

TIGR schemas

Sybase

Mysql

Chado schema

Sybase

Postgres

3-tier Architecture

- API
  – Unified access to data for client apps
  – Decouples client applications from SQL
- Portable
  – Cross schema/vendor support
  – Perl
- Extensible
  – Application specific API and database layer
- Thin/Lightweight
  – Single layer between client and SQL

Manatee

- MANual Annotation Tool Etc, Etc…

Listeria monocytogenes 4b | Genome Summary

□ The Genome Summary page gives a breakdown of the characteristics of the genome. All features such as ribosomal binding sites,RNAs,phages,inteins, and terminators are shown. The page also gives a breakdown of the start sites and their frequency.Each molecule in the project is characterized showing the length, GC content. base frequencies, Percent coding and a link to the oligomernucleotide skew table.

Features	Count	feat_type
▸ ribosome binding site	2963	RBS
▸ Open Reading Frame	2958	ORF
▸ rho-independent terminator	752	TERM
▸ transfer RNA	67	tRNA
▸ ribosomal RNA	18	rRNA
▸ Bacteriophage	2	PHAGE
▸ structural RNA	2	sRNA

Start Sites	Number	Percent
▸ATG:	2425 (2292)	82.1% (84.7%)
▸GTG:	265 (216)	9.0% (8.0%)
▸TTG:	265 (197)	9.0% (7.3%)
▸OTHER:	0 0	0.0% (0.0%)

Numbers in parentheses do not include hypothetical proteins

'annot_938' Information Table

▸Assembly ID:	942
▸Type:	chromosome
▸Molecule Length:	2905309 bp
▸GC Content:	38%
▸Base Frequencies:	**(A)** **(C)** **(G)** **(T)** 31.1% 19.1% 18.9% 30.9%
▸Funny Characters:	**a** 1
▸Number of ORFs:	2958
▸Average Gene Length:	875 nt
▸Percent Coding:	89.2%
▸Percent Coding OR tRNA, rRNA, or Repeat:	89.2%
▸Skew Table	

Name: **cell growth and/or maintenance**

Type: **process**

Definition: **Any process required for the survival and growth of a cell.**

Comment: **UNDEFINED**

Synonym: **NONE**

Secondary ID: **NONE**

Absolute Path in GO Tree: 1 instance detected

+Ontology (TI:0000001)[R]1739
 +Gene_Ontology (GO:0003673)[P]1739
   +biological_process (GO:0008150)[P]1730
      +**cell growth and/or maintenance (GO:0008151)**[

View Mode: Regular

+Ontology (TI:0000001)[R]1739
    +Gene_Ontology (GO:0003673)[P]1739
        +biological_process (GO:0008150)[P]1730
            +cell growth and/or maintenance (GO:0008151)[I]1316
                +transport (GO:0006810)[I]300
                +cell proliferation (GO:0008283)[I]
                +autophagy (GO:0006914)[I]
                +stress response (GO:0006950)[I]19
                 chemi-mechanical coupling (GO:0006943)[I]
                +cell motility (GO:0006928)[I]29
                +membrane fusion (GO:0006944)[I]
                +cell-cell fusion (GO:0006947)[I]
                +budding (GO:0007114)[I]
                +sporulation (GO:0030435)[I]3
                +homeostasis (GO:0019725)[I]13
                +cell organization and biogenesis (GO:0016043)[I]50
                +cell cycle (GO:0007049)[I]33
                +cell growth (GO:0016049)[I]
                +metabolism (GO:0008152)[I]930
                +regulation of cell shape and cell size (GO:0007148)[I]5
            +death (GO:0016265)[I]1
             biological_process unknown (GO:0000004)[I]380
            +viral life cycle (GO:0016032)[I]
            +physiological processes (GO:0007582)[I]14
            +development (GO:0007275)[I]18
            +cell communication (GO:0007154)[I]71

Gene Information Page

(overlapping titles: Gene Identification / Gene Ontology and TIGR Roles / Graphical Display of Analyses / Search PFAM for HMM role)

Brucella suis 1330 | **Gene Curation Page**

Help text goes here

GENE CURATION INFORMATION

ORFA01956 (BRA1080)

View BER Searches
asmbl_id: 2468
Reload Page

end5/end3: 1063328 / 1062486
gene length: 843
protein length: 281
mol. wt.: 30372.93

database: gbr
feat_name/locus
New Gene

Select Function

Refresh Searches

GENE IDENTIFICATION

Gene Name: peptide ABC transporter, permease protein

Gene Symbol

EC Number

comment: Start confidence Low. 5 GES regions. Appears to be located in a dipeptide transport operon - LMB

pub_comment:

auto_comment

GENE ONTOLOGY
None Assigned

Add go_id | Ev_code ISS | Reference

TIGR ROLES
142: Transport and binding proteins, Amino acids, peptides and amines

Add role_ids (separate with spaces): | Delete role_ids (click on ids above):

-: SUBMIT DATA :-
☑ Start site edit:lbrinkac
Start confidence is high.
☑ Completed: lbrinkac

-: EVIDENCE PICTURE :-

HMM

PF00528: Binding-protein-dependent transport systems inner membrane component

---

HMM

PF00528: Binding-protein-dependent transport systems inner membrane component

gene_sym: none
ec#: none
role_id: none

Isology: domain | Total score: 43.3 | Trusted cutoff: 10.00 | Noise cutoff: 9.90 | Total expect: 5.4e-09

View Alignment | Coords | HMM Coords | Score | Expect | Curation | [Add To GO Evidence]
align page | 167-243 | 1-77 / 77 | 43.3 | 5.4e-09 | ☑

PROSITE

PS00402: Binding-protein-dependent transport systems inner membrane comp. sign.

Match sequence: LEVREREHVEAAIAAGAGSGRILFKHILP

Coords | Precision | Recall | Curation
168/196 | 0.73 | 0.63 | ☑ | [Add To GO Evidence]

INTERPRO DATA
Query Sequence ORFA01956 - Length 281 aa.
IPR000515 PF00528 — not stored Binding-protein-dependent transport systems inner membrane
IPR001991 PR00173 — not stored Sodium:dicarboxylate

InterPro
IPR000515 Binding-protein-dependent transport systems inner membrane component
IPR001991 Sodium:dicarboxylate symporter family

-: ATTRIBUTES :-
No Frameshifts Detected.
View Paralogous Families
Domain : fam_PF00528
Domain : fam_187

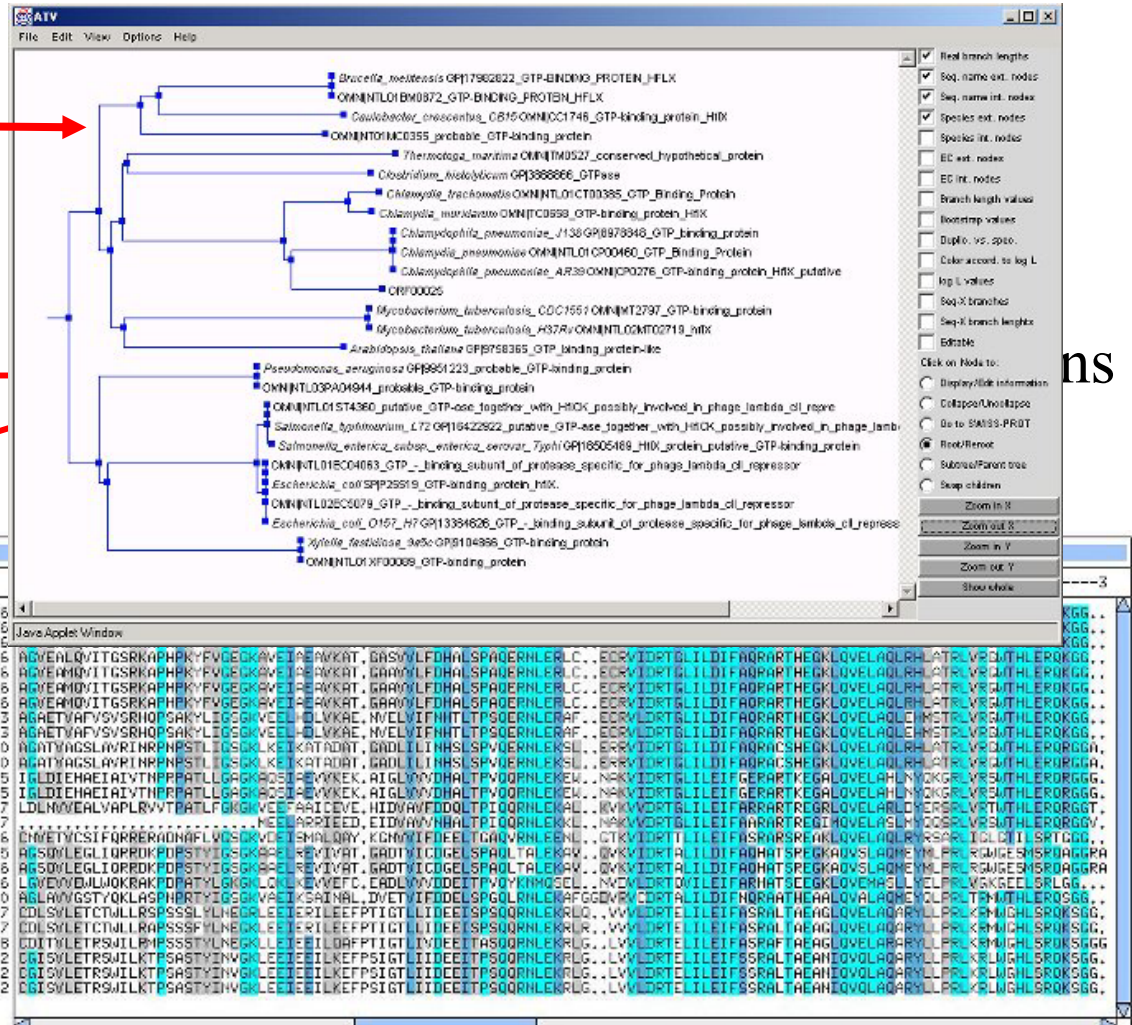## SIGNAL_P
No signalp information available. [Run signalp]

LIPOPROTEIN INFORMATION
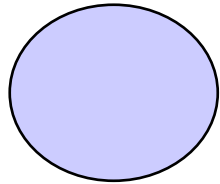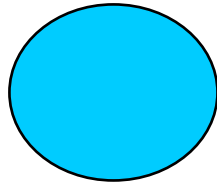No LP Information Available

Pair-wise Alignment Summary

Manatee: Implementation

- ~15 reports
- Linux OS
- Fully database independent.
  - Mysql
  - Sybase
- Perl Application programmer interface (API).
- Web compatible.
- Documented
  - Example databases available.
  - Online user docs.
  - Programmer/interface.
  - Installation.
- Installed at several sites/contributions from other developers received

Chado: Open Source Database

Sequence   Comp analysis   General   Organism   CV

- Collaborative relational database ~15 people.
  - Flybase/Harvard
  - GMOD Consortium
- Composed of several modules
- Freely available as open source
- Many support tools under development by several laboratories. (see www.gmod.org)

Annotation attributes

Annot. Attribute terms

Gene name
EC#
Gene sym
GO
…

protein

CDS

transcript

exon

gene

Genomic Contig

featureprop:
type_id =
value =

cvterm:
cv_id
cvterm_id
name

Scaffold mappings

Feature (Gene,match)

Featureloc

featureloc:
   nbeg = z
   nend = w
   rank = 1
   locgroup = 0
   srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
   nbeg = x
   nend = y
   rank = 0
   locgroup = 0
   srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
   nbeg = x
   nend = y
   rank = 0
   locgroup = 1
   srcfeature_id = *

NNNN

NNNN

Contigs

Genomic scaffold

Multiple alignments

member sequence   member sequence

Multiple
alignment
feature

featureloc

featureloc:
  nbeg = z
  nend = w
  rank = 0
  locgroup = 0
  residues = [text]
  srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
  nbeg = z
  nend = w
  rank = 1
  locgroup = 0
  residues = [text]
  srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
  nbeg = x
  nend = y
  rank = 2
  locgroup = 0
  residues = [text]
  srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
  nbeg = x
  nend = y
  rank = 3
  locgroup = 0
  residues = [text]
  srcfeature_id = *

member sequence   member sequence

Sequence variations
SNPs (redundant mapping to protein)

SNP

featureloc

protein

I => T

featureloc:
  residue_info = "I"
  nbeg = z
  nend = z
  rank = 0
  locgroup = 1
  srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
  residue_info = "T"
  rank = 1
  locgroup = 1

featureloc:
  residue_info = "A"
  nbeg = x
  nend = x
  rank = 0
  locgroup = 0
  srcfeature_id = *

featureloc:
  residue_info = "G"
  rank = 1
  locgroup = 0

A => G

Genomic Contig

Chado ←→BSML

- No problem.
- Heavily documented
- Scaffolds
- Attribution
- CV terms
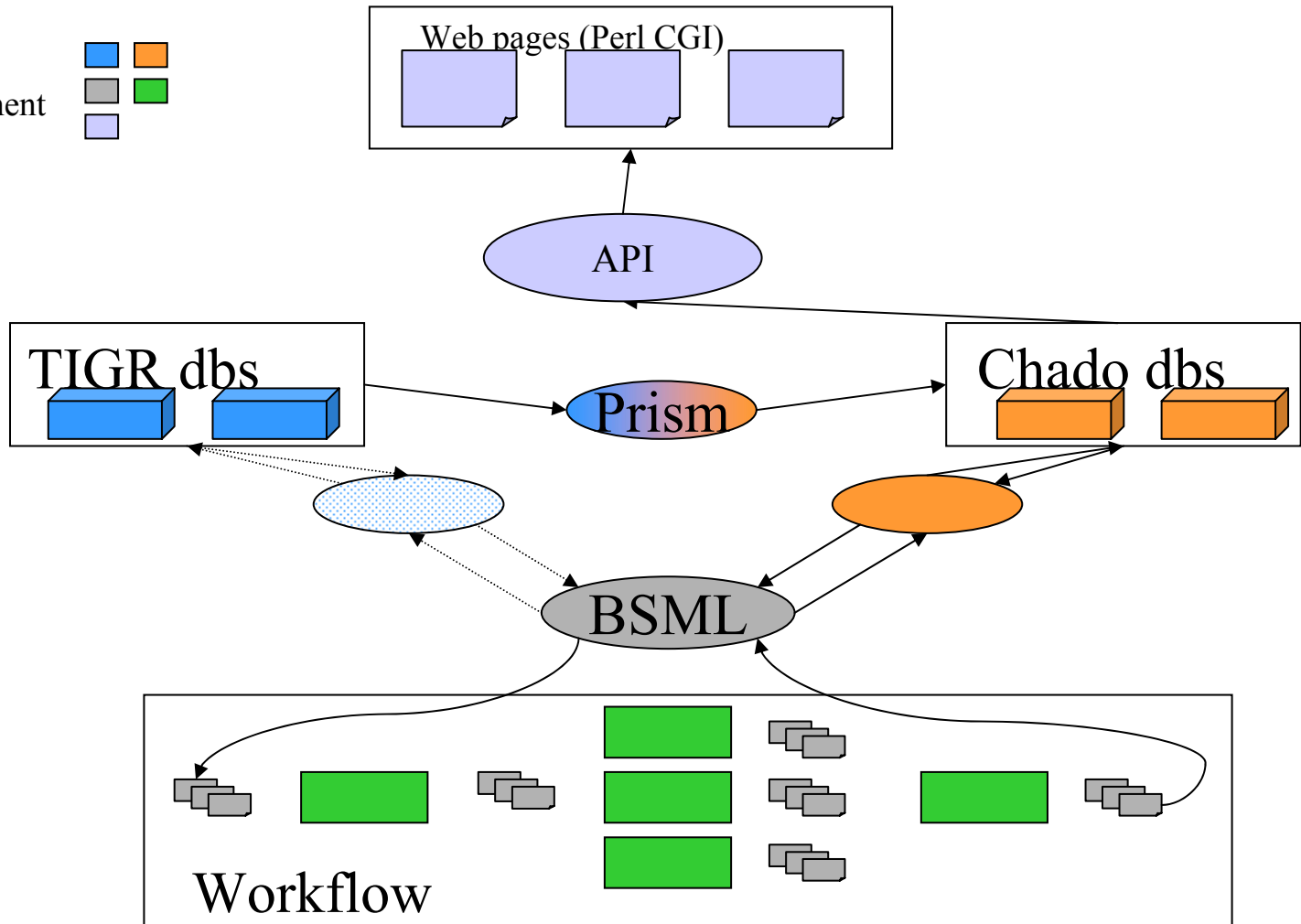- Linkage into other documents
- Large-scale file management

Project architecture

*Database
*Data management
*Web

Web pages (Perl CGI)

API

TIGR dbs

Prism

Chado dbs

BSML

Workflow

Workflow System

Viewing systems exist (e.g., gbrowse, Apollo, Manatee, Artemis), but how to *create* data?

- Implemented in Java, ~5000 lines
- Describes workflow as a directed acyclic graph
- Supports serial and parallel processes
- Executes onto Condor/LSF
- Two main files:
  - Human-readable config files
  - XML templates
- config file + XML template → XML "instance"
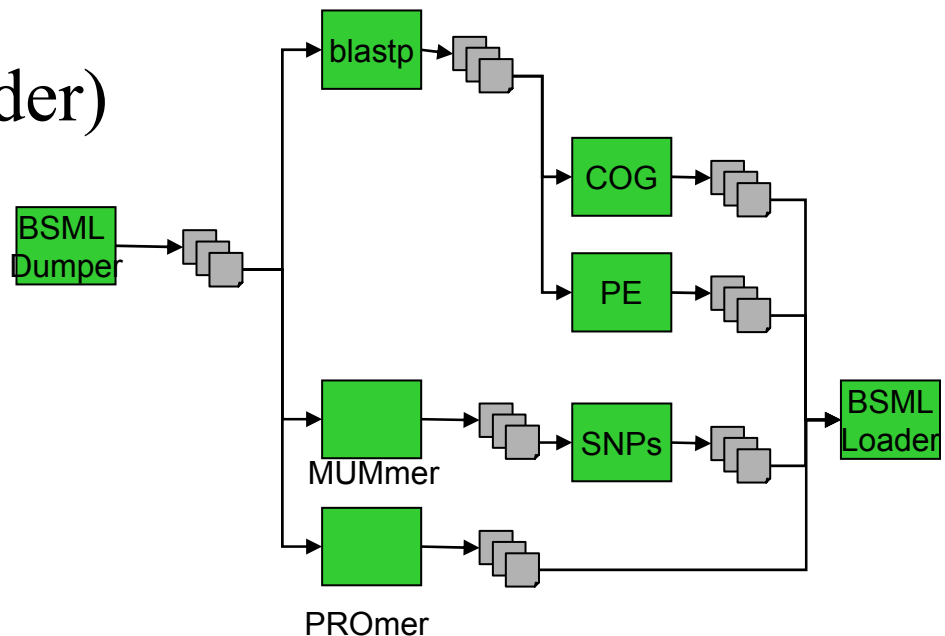
Workflow System

- XML instance, contents:
  - Complete description of pipeline
  - Contains status of pipeline
  - Allows monitoring:
    - resumption of failed instances
    - straightforward tracking of multiple instances
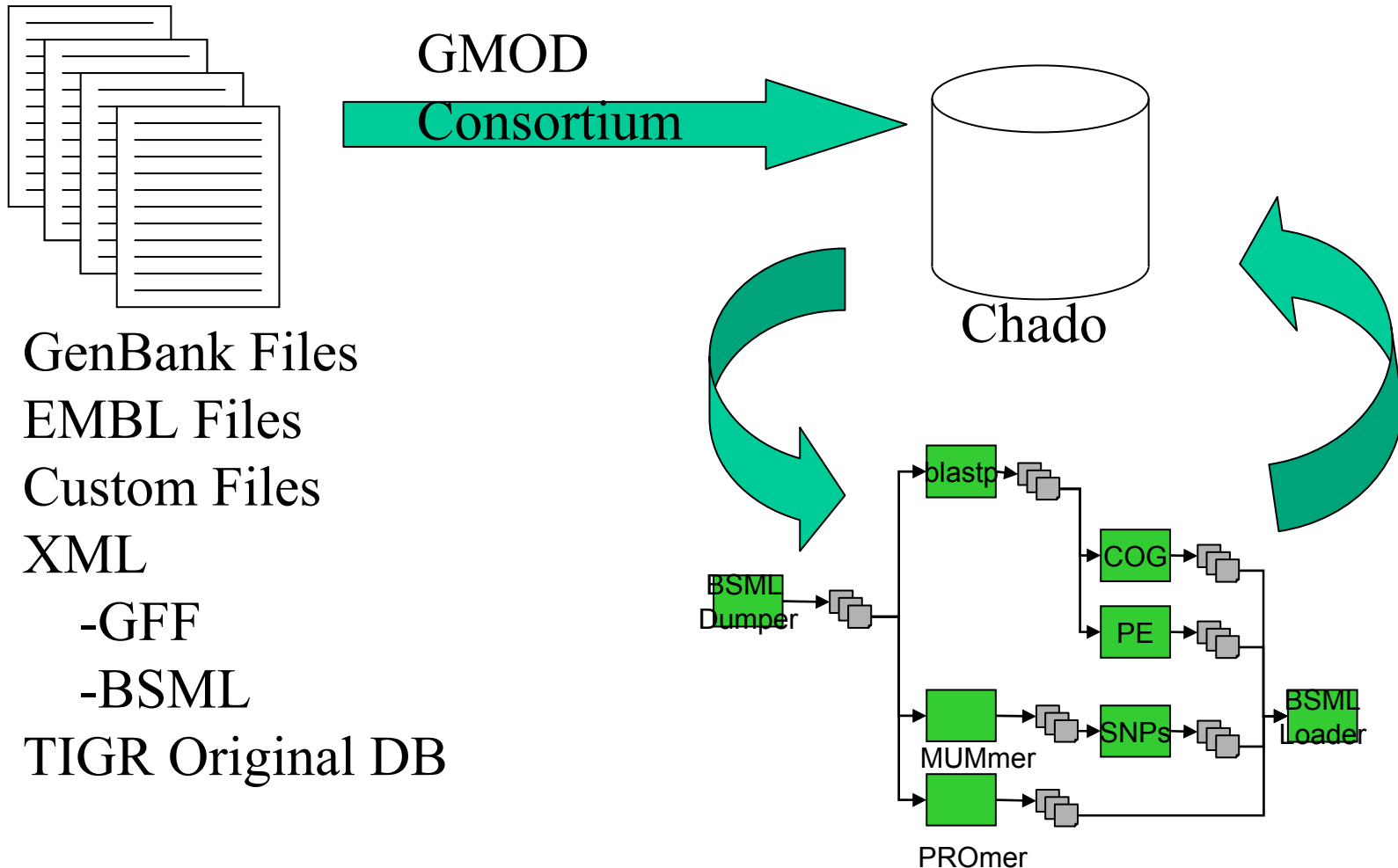
Workflow Computes

- Blast
- Position effect (conserved gene order)
- MUMmer
  - SNPs
- PROmer
- Gene families
  - COGs
  - Paralogs

Primary output: BSML-XML

Data Prep For Comparative Analysis

GenBank Files
EMBL Files
Custom Files
XML
  -GFF
  -BSML
TIGR Original DB

GMOD
Consortium

Chado

blastp

BSML
Dumper

COG

PE

SNPs

MUMmer

PROmer

BSML
Loader

A B C

TIGR
THE INSTITUTE FOR GENOMIC RESEARCH

Microbial Synteny Tools: Match Table Display Launcher
Streptococcus pneumoniae strains comparison (pneumo)

Select Match Analysis: Position Effect ▾

Select Molecules for Analysis (Top molecule will be made reference molecule)

S.pneumo TIGR4 chromosome S.pneumo R6 chromosome S.pneumo G54 pseudochromo S.pyogenes M1 chromosome S.agalactiae main chromos S.pneumoniae 670 S.agalactiae h36b chromos	S.pneumo TIGR4 chromosome S.pneumo R6 chromosome S.pneumo G54 pseudochromo

Add >>
<< Remove

Click on Submit to Launch Match Analysis Tool

Submit   Reset

Questions? Comments? Please feel free to send us [feedback](#)!

				ORFB01863	hypothetical protein
				ORFB01865	hypothetical protein
ORF02100	conserved hypothetical protein, degenerate				
ORF02102	xanthine phosphoribosyltransferase	NTORFA1660	Xanthine phosphoribosyltransferase	ORFB01867	xanthine phosphoribosyltransferase
ORF02103	xanthine permease	NTORFA1661	Nucleobase:cation symporter for xanthine	ORFB01868	xanthine/uracil permease family protein
				ORFB01869	restriction endonuclease SsuRA
				ORFB01870	dpnA protein
				ORFB01871	DNA adenine methylase
ORF02104	DpnD protein	NTORFA1662	Restriction system of S. pneumoniae		
ORF02105	type II restriction endonuclease DpnI	NTORFA1663	Type II restriction enzyme DpnI (dpnC)		
ORF02107	conserved hypothetical protein	NTORFA1664	Conserved hypothetical protein	ORFB01872	uncharacterized domain 1, putative
ORF02110	galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase	NTORFA1665	Galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase	ORFB01873	galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase
ORF02111	galactokinase	NTORFA1666	Galactokinase	ORFB01874	galactokinase
ORF02112	galactose operon repressor	NTORFA1667	GalR, member of GalR-LacI family of transcriptional regulators, binds DNA; regulator of gal operon	ORFB01875	sugar-binding transcriptional regulator, LacI family
ORF02113	alcohol dehydrogenase, zinc-containing	NTORFA1668	Alcohol dehydrogenase	ORFB01876	alcohol dehydrogenase, zinc-containing, putative
				ORFB01877	alcohol dehydrogenase, zinc-containing, putative

XY plots

Conserved synteny across multiple genomes.
Color highlighting of rearrangements at
whole genome level of resolution

SNP report for reference sequence gmt_3810_assembly

Please note: if "(-)" appears in the query position column, then the query base reported has been reverse complemented.

Ref asmbl	Ref pos	Ref type	Ref coding info	Query asmbl	Query pos	Query type	Query coding info	S/N
gmt_3810_assembly	467 A	coding	ORF04243 MT0001 :: H (2)	ntmb01_2_assembly	467 G	coding	NTORF0001 NTL01MB0001 :: R (2)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	1057 G	coding	ORF04243 MT0001 :: V (1)	ntmb01_2_assembly	1057 A	coding	NTORF0001 NTL01MB0001 :: I (1)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	1849 C	intergenic		bmt_689_assembly	11067 A	intergenic		
gmt_3810_assembly	1977 G	intergenic		ntmt02_1_assembly	1977 A	intergenic		
gmt_3810_assembly	2347 A	coding	ORF04245 MT0002 :: D (2)	ntmb01_2_assembly	2347 G	coding	NTORF0002 NTL01MB0002 :: G (2)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	2532 T	coding	ORF04245 MT0002 :: L (1)	ntmb01_2_assembly	2532 C	coding	NTORF0002 NTL01MB0002 :: L (1)	S
gmt_3810_assembly	3751 T	coding	ORF04246 MT0003 :: L (1)	ntmb01_2_assembly	3751 G	coding	NTORF0003 NTL01MB0003 :: V (1)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	4013 C	coding	ORF04246 MT0003 :: T (2)	ntmt02_1_assembly	4013 T	coding	NTORF0003 NTL02MT00003 :: I (2)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	4480 C	coding	ORF04248 MT0004 :: S (2)	ntmb01_2_assembly	4480 T	coding	NTORF0004 NTL01MB0004 :: L (2)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	5752 G	coding	ORF04249 MT0005 :: V (3)	ntmb01_2_assembly	5752 A	coding	NTORF0005 NTL01MB0005 :: V (3)	S
gmt_3810_assembly	6406 C	coding	ORF04249 MT0005 :: N (3)	ntmb01_2_assembly	6406 T	coding	NTORF0005 NTL01MB0005 :: N (3)	S
gmt_3810_assembly	6446 G	coding	ORF04249 MT0005 :: A (1)	ntmb01_2_assembly	6446 T	coding	NTORF0005 NTL01MB0005 :: S (1)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	7362 C	coding	ORF04251 MT0006 :: Q (1)	ntmt02_1_assembly	7362 G	coding	NTORF0006 NTL02MT00006 :: E (1)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	7585 C	coding	ORF04251 MT0006 :: T (2)	ntmt02_1_assembly	7585 G	coding	NTORF0006 NTL02MT00006 :: S (2)	N
gmt_3810_assembly	8285 C	coding	ORF04251 MT0006 :: I (3)	ntmb01_2_assembly	8285 T	coding	NTORF0006 NTL01MB0006 :: I (3)	S

The selected SNP appears below the "SNP" indicator and is highlighted in red. Other sequence variations (which may or may not correspond to annotated SNPs) are also highlighted in red. Any ORFs or exons that overlap the displayed region are shown in blue, alongside the appropriate frame of the 6-frame conceptual protein translation. Use the link at the bottom of the page to expand the display to show the overlapping exons/ORFs in their entirety.

```
                                      S
                                      N
                                      P
                                      |
                                      |

    +1 N  V  G  Y  P  Q  S  G  R  H  P  C  G  R  A  P
    +2 M  W  D  I  R  N  R  G  V  I  P  A  G  A  L  P
    +2 M  W  D  I  R  N  R  G  V  I  P  A  G  A  L  P      gmt.ORF04280_cds;MT0026/+ strand
    +3  C  G  I  S  A  I  G  A  S  S  L  R  A  R  S
 28235 AATGTGGGATATCCGCAATCGGGGCGTCATCCCTGCGGGCGCGCTCCCC 28284    gmt_3810_assembly/+ strand
    -1  H  P  I  D  A  I  P  A  D  D  R  R  A  R  E  G
    -2  I  H  S  I  R  L  R  P  T  M  G  A  P  A  S  G
    -3   T  P  Y  G  C  D  P  R  *  G  Q  P  R  A  G


    +1 N  V  G  Y  P  Q  S  G  C  H  P  C  G  R  A  P
    +2 M  W  D  I  R  N  R  G  V  I  P  A  G  A  L  P
    +2 M  W  D  I  R  N  R  G  V  I  P  A  G  A  L  P      bmt.ORF00038_cds;/+ strand
    +3  C  G  I  S  A  I  G  V  S  S  L  R  A  R  S
 10886 AATGTGGGATATCCGCAATCGGGGTGTCATCCCTGCGGGCGCGCTCCCC 10935    bmt_690_assembly/+ strand
    -1  H  P  I  D  A  I  P  T  D  D  R  R  A  R  E  G
    -2  I  H  S  I  R  L  R  P  T  M  G  A  P  A  S  G
    -3   T  P  Y  G  C  D  P  H  *  G  Q  P  R  A  G


       AATGTGGGATATCCGCAATCGGGGTGTCATCCCTGCGGGCGCGCTCCCC        alternative_base [gray = unanimous bas

       00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000       read_depth [bmt_690_assembly min=1 max
       88888888888888888888888888888888888888888888888888

       22222222222223222323333322222222222223332222232333       consensus_quality_value [bmt_690_assem
       57787898643671688091343265565558676781019979090322

                                      |
                                      |
                                      S
                                      N
                                      P
```

Sybil Completion

- Data model – 100%
- Workflow process – 100%
- Loading systems – 100%
- Interfaces – 80%, on-going
- SNP analysis – early phase
- Higher-level analysis systems – early phase

Automated correction of genome sequence errors

Pawel Gajer[*], Michael Schatz and Steven L. Salzberg

The Institute for Genomic Research, 9712 Medical Center Drive, Rockville, MD 20850, USA

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +1 301 795 7854; Fax: +1 301 795 7208; Email: pgajer@tigr.org

By using information from an assembly of a genome, a new program called AutoEditor significantly improves base calling accuracy over that achieved by previous algorithms. This in turn improves the overall accuracy of genome sequences and facilitates the use of these sequences for polymorphism discovery. We describe the algorithm and its application in a large set of recent genome sequencing projects. The number of erroneous base calls in these projects was reduced by 80%. In an analysis of over one million corrections, we found that AutoEditor made just one error per 8828 corrections. By substantially increasing the accuracy of base calling, AutoEditor can dramatically accelerate the process of finishing genomes, which involves closing all gaps and ensuring minimum quality standards for the final sequence. It also greatly improves our ability to discover single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) between closely related strains and isolates of the same species.

SNP Detection Pipeline Output

```
>KRUGERB-16 (94989bp) 200731 c-->t 50878 COV: 16 CB_QVal: 504 QUAL: 31.5
NON-SYNONYMOUS (2): GGC - G ---> GAC - D    (from start: 4 bp/848 bp)
REF : GAAGAAGCGCTAATAAAATGCCCATTACAAGACTCCCTTCG 200751 B. anthracis Ames Porton
        ||||||||||||||||||||| ||||||||||||||||||||
ASM : GAAGAAGCGCTAATAAAATGTCCATTACAAGACTCCCTTCG 50898
ORF01519          transporter  putative
  50873    A        564      AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA    35:36:35:35:36:36:36:36:35:27:36:36:36:36:37:36
  50874    A        569      AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA    34:36:35:35:36:36:36:36:35:35:36:36:36:36:35:36
  50875    A        550      AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA    18:36:35:35:36:36:36:36:34:36:36:35:36:34:35:36
  50876    T        545      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT    13:36:36:35:36:36:36:34:35:38:35:34:36:34:37:34
  50877    G        517      GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG    17:35:35:35:34:37:36:36:32:26:34:34:33:36:22:35
 *50878    T        504      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT    11:36:35:33:34:36:31:34:35:19:31:35:31:36:33:34
  50879    C        559      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC    33:34:35:35:36:36:34:35:32:35:36:35:36:36:35:36
  50880    C        515      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC    34:35:35:36:34:36:36:29:34:36:35:35:36:35:29
  50881    A        508      AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA    36:34:34:36:40:34:36:32:26:36:34:36:36:32:26
  50882    T        513      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT    36:35:35:36:35:36:36:36:25:36:37:35:36:29:30
  50883    T        498      TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT    36:35:34:36:33:36:36:35:15:36:35:32:36:33:30
REFERENCE: B. anthracis Ames Porton
  200726           A        334      AAAAAAAAAA      29:29:37:31:51:22:45:40:35:15
  200727           A        362      AAAAAAAAAA      25:41:37:34:51:27:45:40:34:28
  200728           A        347      AAAAAAAAAA      29:41:37:34:45:27:45:40:34:15
  200729           T        341      TTTTTTTTTT      25:41:45:33:45:21:45:25:34:27
  200730           G        336      GGGGGGGGGG      33:41:38:33:45:16:45:24:34:27
 *200731          C        334      CCCCCCCCCC      33:37:40:37:45:16:18:45:35:28
  200732           C        318      CCCCCCCCCC      33:37:40:38:45:18:4:45:35:23
  200733           C        284      CCCCCCCCC       33:37:37:37:41:15:4:45:35
  200734           A        307      AAAAAAAAA       27:45:37:37:51:21:4:51:34
  200735           T        291      TTTTTTTTT       24:45:37:37:41:24:4:45:34
  200736           T        293      TTTTTTATT       24:45:45:37:41:24:4:45:35
COV: 10 CBQUAL: 334 QUAL: 33.4
```

Automated correction of genome sequence errors

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By using information from an assembly of a genome, a new program called AutoEditor significantly improves base calling accuracy over that achieved by previous algorithms. This in turn improves the overall accuracy of genome sequences and facilitates the use of these sequences for polymorphism discovery. We describe the algorithm and its application in a large set of recent genome sequencing projects. The number of erroneous base calls in these projects was reduced by 80%. In an analysis of over one million corrections, we found that AutoEditor made just one error per 8828 corrections. By substantially increasing the accuracy of base calling, AutoEditor can dramatically accelerate the process of finishing genomes, which involves closing all gaps and ensuring minimum quality standards for the final sequence. It also greatly improves our ability to discover single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) between closely related strains and isolates of the same species.